

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, NOV. 30, 1849.

We have been requested to call attention to the advertisement in to-day's Journal, of the sale of negroes in Tarboro', Edgecombe county, on the 1st of January next.

The London Quarterly, or rather the American re-print, is before us. It is as able, but even more Tory, than usual. It has a very interesting article upon the signs of death, which also goes into an illustration of the feelings of death, from which we should judge that it is rather pleasant than otherwise. It seems that one of the most agreeable sensations in the world is that of being hanged, after you get used to it.

ELLA STRATFORD is the title of a new novel, by the Countess of Blessington, which has been laid on our table by Mr. PIERCE, who has it for sale at his store, price 25 cents. Lady Blessington's works are generally amusing.

Government Patronage and Family Influence.
The amount of money received by Mr. CRITTENDEN's family and immediate friends, is about forty-six thousand dollars per annum; by Mr. EWING and his friends, fifteen thousand four hundred; by Mr. WESTER's kin, probably as much, if not more; and indeed, everything in the gift of the government worth having, is concentrated in a few families, or disposed of by their influence. We might mention cases nearer home, but we forbear, as they will readily suggest themselves.

A genius in Tennessee, named COLLEMAN, who wanted to be the white candidate in opposition to General BARROW, characterized this anti-democratic feeling in the federal party with more truth than elegance, when he exclaimed:—“Oh that I were a BARROW, if it were only a *Wheel-barrow*.” Poor COLLEMAN felt that he could do nothing in opposition to the influence of the BARROWS, who had absorbed all the patronage of the State. In a large scale, it is about as necessary to be considerable of a *Wheel-barrow* to receive any of the *pop*. As for the common people—Bah! What claims have they upon an administration that got up a diplomatic squabble, and risked the public tranquility, because the lady of the French Minister had once been a governess! As for the “Taylor democrats,” some of the fellows were actually foolish enough to dream that they could get elected! Why, was ever such impudence thought of before! To be sure they *needed* about some, but still they are not BARROWS. They are not connected with any of the nobles of the ancient regime of federalism; in fact they *can't* come it—well they can't—and it serves them right. They ought to have known better.

Cuba.
The *Correo de los dos Mundos*, or Courier of the World, a Spanish paper, published in New York, states authoritatively that the Spanish Government has appointed six gentlemen to visit Cuba for the purpose of ascertaining the real state of its affairs, and the true character of public sentiment. It is further stated that this Commission is vested with full powers if the emergency should arise, to make a transfer of the Island of Cuba to the United States of America, for such a sum as would not be unacceptable to the Spanish Court. It would be hard to say how much attention this statement is entitled to, and yet there is nothing in it necessarily either improbable or impossible. The Spanish government must feel that Cuba will eventually become independent of its authority, and as certainly become annexed to the United States, and this, too, at no distant day. Convinced of this, it would unquestionably be to their interest to dispose of the Island to the United States, before the Cubans take the matter into their own hands.

The Simpson Case.
We notice in the last Fayetteville Observer a proclamation by Governor MARLY, offering a reward of \$200 for the arrest of Mrs. SIMPSON.—The last Carolinian, the Editor of which paper, Mr. BAYNE, was a member of the Jury of Inquest, publishes a long statement of the affair, of which the following are the facts:—Mr. SIMPSON died at 9 o'clock P. M., on Thursday. The suddenness of his death aroused suspicion, and on Saturday morning a Coroner's Jury was empanelled, and an examination made. No marks of external violence, being discovered, a medical examination was deemed necessary. Four physicians undertook the analysis of the stomach. This, Mr. BAYNE says, all occurred on Saturday, and on the following Tuesday, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the physicians gave as the result of their labors, their opinion that the death had been caused by arsenic. The Coroner's Jury then sent for witnesses, and at midnight on Wednesday, made up their verdict as follows:

“That the said ALEXANDER C. SIMPSON came to his death by poison received into his stomach. The Jury have patiently investigated the whole matter, and from the testimony submitted to them, they are inclined to think that ‘poison’ was administered by Mrs. ANN K. SIMPSON, the wife of the deceased. They state, however, that the matter is involved in doubt, and they respectfully refer the whole to the Superior Court now in session.”

This verdict was placed in the hands of the Clerk of the Superior Court, himself a member of the Jury. On the following (Thursday) morning, the Coroner went in search of the Solicitor, Mr. ASHE, to receive his instructions in regard to the verdict, but Thursday being Thanksgiving day, he did not find him until dinner, previous to which time a bench warrant had been issued. The warrant was issued about 12 o'clock on Thursday.

The Carolinian further states, that there was no evidence before the Coroner's Jury calculated to show any disagreement between Mr. SIMPSON and his wife, nor that he had spoken of a divorce, nor that he had changed any medicine; neither was there any direct proof that she had given him arsenic in any way. The evidence is purely circumstantial.

This, we believe, is a faithful synopsis of the statement of the Carolinian. We give it as we find it, without any expression of opinion beyond the conclusion to which every one who reads it must come, to wit: that certainly under *haste* could not be charged against any of the parties concerned, as may easily be seen by comparing the dates of the different steps in the investigation. The death occurred on Thursday—the Jury was empanelled on Saturday—the physicians commenced their analysis on Saturday afternoon; and then witnesses were summoned, and the verdict rendered to all useful purposes on Thursday morning—and even then a warrant was not issued until the middle of the day. We have no earthly doubt of the rectitude of the Coroner and the Jury; but still, from the statement it does seem that there was a fault somewhere, which we hope time will either discover or explain away. We think it very improbable that Mrs. SIMPSON will be arrested, and indeed we have no wish to identify ourselves with those whose zeal might lead them into acts and expressions more indicative of angry or revengeful feelings, than of a desire for justice, but nevertheless, we think that a further explanation is due to the character of all concerned. This we feel certain, will be given in due time, and until then, we dismiss the subject, with the simple remark, that should anything like collusion be proved, it cannot be too severely punished, nor too strongly reprobated.

Proposed Compromise.
From various sources, and in different ways, intimations are dropped of a proposed compromise of the slavery question, which will, probably, be introduced into the next Congress, rumor says, by Mr. POORE, of Mississippi, or by some other prominent member of either House from the South. The basis of this new effort at compromise, is stated to be as follows: To establish the Mormon territory of Deseret, to decline to receive all California as a State, but to divide it by the line of 36 deg. 30 min. into two parts, between the North and South, and a port or two on the Pacific, to admit the Northern part at once as a State, and the Southern part when she is ready to come in—to create a new Southern State out of Texas, as an offset to Alta California; and to submit the boundary dispute between New Mexico and Texas to a board of commissioners.

This, we believe, would be satisfactory to the South and to a respectable portion of the North, but we do not think that it will be passed during the coming session. After all, the people of the territories will be apt to take their own way about it, let Congress do as it will. It is more than questionable, whether any action will be taken upon the subject. Our territories certainly exhibit a practical example of self-government, for it would be hard to show what assistance they receive from Congress, or the General Government.

Announcement in advance.
The Organs of the administration have announced, in advance of any statement of facts or figures, that there will be a deficit in the revenue for the two coming years—1850 and 1851. The amount of the deficit is stated at not less than twenty millions. As to how this occurs we are not informed, beyond the vague statement that a loan to that amount will be necessary, and that this necessity is not created in order to meet the current expenses of the Government. The Mexican war is charged with the blame of what, no doubt, arises from the extravagance or incompetence of the administration. However, Congress will meet next week, and perhaps we shall then know something of this mysterious business.

APPOINTMENT OF COL. WEBB—A FULL MISSION TO AUSTRIA.—It is now definitely ascertained that Col. J. WATSON WEBB, of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer, in speaking of whom OLD ZACHARY expressed such a hard opinion, has received the mission to Austria, which is to be raised from a Chargeship to the dignity of a full mission, as a reward for the services of this immaculate partizan, and as a further testimonial of the Cabinet's approbation of, and sympathy with, the butcheries of that Jackall Court. It would be more in keeping with the genius of this country, to have suspended all diplomatic relations with the murderers of Hungary.

A Victim of Circumstances.
There are circumstances occurring around us every day, which, were they not painful, would unquestionably be ludicrous. One of these circumstances is the peculiar position and condition of Father MATTHEW, the “Apostle of Temperance,” as he has been called. Some time after the Rev. Father's arrival in this country, he visited Boston, and was then there set upon by certain fanatics, with Wm. LLOYD GARRISON and other notorious abolitionists at their head, who insisted that he should identify himself with them in their incendiary course in regard to slavery and so forth. Father MATTHEW very properly declined having anything to do with them, stating, at the same time, that he came as a Temperance lecturer—not as a political emissary—that he was determined to confine himself to the legitimate sphere of his duty in the temperance cause, without either interference or expression of opinion upon a question of domestic policy, with which he had nothing to do, and any connection with which might detract from his usefulness. As might have been foreseen, he was most bitterly—might say, brutally—denounced by this clique, as a wolf in sheep's clothing, and heaven only knows what else. Time passed, however, and we had almost forgotten Father MATTHEW, GARRISON, &c., until it was suddenly brought to our mind by a similar demonstration by people, the very antipodes of the Boston abolitionists. Ex-Governor LUMPKIN, of Ga., has written a letter rejecting the invitation tendered Father MATTHEW, on behalf of the Georgia State Temperance Society, because Mr. MATTHEW, after having spurned all connection with the abolitionists, would not avow himself an advocate of slavery. Some of the Georgia papers go so far as to denounce him as an incendiary, a man not to be trusted, and all that. Now, we must be permitted to say that we think this is wrong, and unjust, to use no harsher words. Father MATTHEW is a stranger. He repudiates all interference with slavery, or, indeed, with any other political or religious question, but the single matter of temperance, and for his exertions in this cause all are inclined to give him credit. Why, then, force upon him a question which has assumed a strongly political and sectional character. Both duty and policy counsel him to let it alone. The substance of his answer to the Boston fanatics, is just as applicable on the other side. “Gentlemen,” said Father MATTHEW then, “I come to preach Temperance and reformation to all, but more especially to the erring of my own countrymen. I came not as a Priest, nor a politician.”

Of Father MATTHEW we know nothing but what we have learned through the medium of the Press and some few persons of our acquaintance, who have seen him. From “all the lights now before us,” we should set him down as a gentleman, modest, amiable and unassuming. Of his piety we say nothing. As a protestant, of course we differ from him in matters of religious faith; but although our sojourn in this world has not been long, still it has been sufficient to convince us of the fact that some better criterion of faith is wanted, than the mere attendance upon a particular church, or of piety, besides the professions of the individual. At any rate, that charity that thinketh no evil, is the crowning virtue of the christian character, without which all others are worthless and void, and a little of it should be exercised upon all occasions.

THE TRUE DELTA.—For the week past we have been in the receipt of a new daily paper under the above title, just started in New Orleans, by Messrs. DAVIS & MAGNIN. Both gentlemen, we believe, were formerly connected with the “Delta,” and, of course, are possessed of practical experience in the conduct of a daily journal. The “True Delta” will compare very favorably with any of its competitors for public favor, in a city whose daily press stands pre-eminent for spirit and enterprise. The New Orleans papers are unquestionably the nearest in their appearance, and the epicure in their contents, of any in the Union. We wish the “True Delta” the utmost success.

SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature of South Carolina assembled at Columbia on the 26th instant. We find the message of Gov. SEABROOK in the Charleston Courier. He takes high ground upon the subject of Federal relations, and the interference of the Northern States with the slavery question.

TURPENTINE DISTILLERY BURNED.—The Turpentine Distillery, the property of Mr. LEWIS F. CARR, in Sampson county, was destroyed by fire on the morning of Saturday last. Loss estimated at about \$2,000.—Commercial.

Interesting Correspondence.
We make room for the annexed correspondence between Mr. POORE, Democratic Senator from Mississippi, and Mr. CLINGMAN, a leading Whig member of Congress from North Carolina, because we believe that the subject itself will ensure for it a perusal, even apart from the additional interest which it derives from the position of the corresponding parties. It will serve to convey some idea of the feeling prevailing upon the subject of the Wilnot Proviso, and its application to the territories of the United States. We need not say that the state of feeling indicated by these letters is calculated to give the most lively satisfaction. The correspondence first appeared in the National Intelligencer.

LETTER FROM MR. POORE, OF MISSISSIPPI, TO MR. CLINGMAN, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10, 1849.

Sir: Being casually informed of your recent arrival in this city, I seize the opportunity of inviting your attention to a subject of high importance to the whole country, and of especial concern to the Southern States of the Union—one of which you have the honor to represent in the Councils of the Nation. The session of Congress is almost at hand, and indications are abroad, and every moment multiplying, which seem to render it quite probable that the *Wilnot Proviso* and the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia will be again brought forward, either in the Senate or House of Representatives, and supported by the zealous and unscrupulous advocates of these two mischievous measures, with increased vigor and confirmed pertinacity. It is most evident to me that the Union itself will be put in serious jeopardy by the movements thus menaced, as I hold it to be certain that no State of the South will patiently acquiesce in either of the aggressions alluded to. I regret to perceive, that there is an erroneous impression widely prevalent in the North that the South, in its opposition to the *Wilnot Proviso*, is in a scholastic position and resistance to the insidious and unscrupulous measures now so fiercely threatened. If this impression is permitted to remain uncorrected until either of the meditated outrages referred to shall have been perpetrated, it is to be feared that it will be too late to save the Republic from consequences too dreadful to be contemplated without a feeling of patriotic solicitude and alarm; whereas, it is my firm conviction that, if the sober thinking men of the free States could once ascertain the dangers that demagogues and fanatical agitators are fast bringing upon them and their unoffending brethren of the South, by the advocacy of schemes of injustice and oppression which cannot possibly result in practical benefit to any section or State of the confederacy, they would have a right to demand, and would demand, the aid of the South in its resistance to the aggressions of the North, who have heretofore spurned with their credulity and abused their confidence, that the period has at length arrived when they will no longer permit them, in their name, to trample the sacred provisions of the constitution under foot, and embroil the legislative councils of the nation in unseemly and wicked controversies.

Taking this view of the matter, and knowing that you have had an opportunity of conferring freely during the last summer with your fellow-citizens of North Carolina, I venture to lay before you the resolutions recently adopted by the Southern Convention of the State of Mississippi, and call upon you to say whether or not you approve them, and whether they are, in your opinion, approved in the State of North Carolina and the South generally. Being a prominent member of the Whig party, you will doubtless feel authorized to speak in language too explicit to be misunderstood, as to the probable action of your political associates in the South, should the present sectional contest be pushed to extremities. In the Convention of Mississippi, you will observe, both the two great political parties of the country were equally represented; the resolutions, *unanimously* adopted by the Convention, and which you will doubtless feel authorized to speak in language too explicit to be misunderstood, as to the probable action of your political associates in the South, should the present sectional contest be pushed to extremities. In the Convention of Mississippi, you will observe, both the two great political parties of the country were equally represented; the resolutions, *unanimously* adopted by the Convention, and which you will doubtless feel authorized to speak in language too explicit to be misunderstood, as to the probable action of your political associates in the South, should the present sectional contest be pushed to extremities.

I have the honor of addressing, a few days since, inquiries similar to those now propounded to you by your distinguished colleague, the Hon. WILLIE P. MANGUM, who proposes, so soon as the physical disposition with which he is at present afflicted will permit, to declare his views upon the whole subject in a somewhat extended form. I am gratified to hear, and to be assured, that you will do so, and that you will, in the fullest and most explicit manner, approve the proceedings of our Mississippi Convention, as was certainly to be expected from one always ready heretofore, as he has been, to defend the honor and safety of the South against aggressions either actual or meditated, from whatever quarter they might emanate.

I have the honor to be, very cordially and respectfully, your friend and obedient servant,

H. S. FOOTE.

Hon. THOS. L. CLINGMAN.

[REPLY OF MR. CLINGMAN TO MR. POORE.]

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Nov. 13, 1849.

Dear Sir:—Yours of the 10th instant has been received, in which you ask my own views, as well as my opinion, as to what will be the action of the South in either of the contingencies referred to.

Your position as a representative of one of the States, and the consideration due you personally, merit alike a prompt reply.

Having on former occasions given my views in detail with reference to the whole subject, it is not necessary for me to do so at this time. I proceed, therefore, to give you simply the general results of my reflections.

The Federal Government, because it is the government of the United States, is the trustee and agent for all the states and their citizens. Every power, therefore, which it can rightfully exercise, it must of necessity exercise for the benefit of all the parties to it. The territory of the United States being the common property, the power is bound to administer it as far as practicable for the benefit of all the States as well as their citizens. A difference, however, exists among them in relation to the institution of slavery. When then the constitution was formed, twelve of the thirteen States were slaveholding. That instrument, though it has clauses expressly inserted for the protection of the rights and interests of slaveholders, and though it has clauses which are very any where. If the government, therefore, can properly exercise such a power in any instance, it must be because its duties as a general agent, acting so as to meet the interest and views of its principals, require it. But fifteen of the thirty States of the Union still maintain the institution of slavery. It is obvious, therefore, that the government could not, consistently with its duty, administer the territory as far as practicable for the benefit of all the States as well as their citizens. It has always heretofore, as I understand its action, shown a sense of this obligation. When the much-talked of ordinance was adopted, by which the territory north of the Ohio river and south of the Missouri river was left to be occupied by slaveholders. When slavery was abolished in the northern part of the Louisiana territory, the southern portion, regarded as the most suitable for slaveholders, was left to be so occupied. On the annexation of Texas, when a provision against slavery north of 36 deg. 30 min. was incorporated into the more valuable portion was left still for the use of slaveholders.

But it is now proposed to adopt the policy of excluding slaveholders as such, from all the territory of the United States. This would be an entire revolution in the action of the Government; a revolution which could not occur without a total violation of the spirit and essence of the constitution. Since those citizens who do not own slaves are permitted to occupy every part of the territory of the Union, it has been doubted by many whether the government can rightfully exclude slaveholders from any portion of the common property. But, even if there should be a power to divide the public territory for convenience between the two classes, it is perfectly clear that there can be no right to exclude one class entirely. I have heretofore said that I should regard such an exclusion as being *in violation of the constitution*, and as the Government *cannot* possibly commit. But even if this action should be viewed simply as an enormous abuse of power, it would be not the less objectionable. The government has unlimited powers in relation to the establishment of post offices throughout the Union. If, however, it were to withdraw all the post offices from the slaveholding States on the ground that the citizens of those States were not worthy of

the countenance and aid of the government, we should have as much reason to complain of such action as if it involved a clear infraction of the letter of the constitution.

In a word, if the government should adopt the policy of excluding slaveholders, as such, from all the territory of the United States, it would be in substance, and effect, *to cease to be the Government of the United States*. While the form of the constitution might remain the same, its character would be essentially changed.

Ought the Southern States to acquiesce in this great organic change in our political system? Ought they to remain members of an association which had in utter disregard of plain constitutional guarantees, degraded them from their position of equality? As history furnishes no record of any people who have prospered after they had forfeited their self-respect, by submitting to be degraded to a state of political vassalage, I hold it to be the duty of the Southern States to resist this change. That resistance, to be effectual, should be commensurate with the violence that has been done to the cause of constitutional liberty, to justice, and to their own honor.

With reference to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, I will simply say, that waiving all controversy in relation to constitutional right, and obligation, to the adjoining States, if such an event were to occur at this time, it would not take place in obedience to the wishes of the citizens of the District, but in spite of their opposition. The inhabitants of the States, and that persons have no right to control the local affairs of this District. Should Congress, therefore, thus act at their instigation, it would be guilty of an act of tyranny so insulting and so gross as to justify a withdrawal of confidence from such a Government.

You ask, in the second place, what I believe likely to be the course of the South should such a contingency occur? There was but one of the States having any considerable number of slaves in relation to which I had any doubts. From her frontier position and the powerful influences brought to bear on her, I had some fears as to what might be the action of Kentucky. But I have been gratified beyond expression by the gallant stand which that noble State has recently taken. She has thereby shown that she will not abandon her sisters in the hour of danger, but that she will, if necessary, take the front rank in the struggle for the preservation of the rights and liberties of the white race of the South. The union of both parties in Mississippi is a type of what will occur elsewhere. The Southern States ought to have but one feeling on this question, as they can have but one destiny. I have no doubt but that over the whole South there is a feeling of indignation against the North, which has been excited by the aggressions which they have decided to resist. British aggressions. If a few individuals should attempt to take a different course, they would be swept away in the general current.

Long before the struggle should come to the worst the South would present an unbroken front.

I am not unaware, sir, that in making so brief and rapid a sketch of the feelings and opinions of the South, I have run the risk of misapprehension and of misrepresentation, but I should feel that I did not appreciate the momentous nature of the subject, if I could attach consequence to mere personal considerations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

THOS. L. CLINGMAN.

P. S. Since the above letter was written, it has been submitted to my colleague, Mr. MANGUM, and he concurs fully in all its general conclusions, and avows his purpose to make known his views at length at an early day, and entertains the opinion that the Federal Government has no power to legislate on the subject of slavery either in the States or the Territories, and that it is the duty of the States to resist, by force, any attempt to do so.

Nothing on board the U. S. Ship Germantown.

The Norfolk Herald publishes an account of a mutiny last Sunday night, on board the U. S. Ship Germantown, Com. Lowndes. It has delayed giving publicity to the affair in order to obtain correct particulars, as follows:

At half past nine there was much noise and disturbance on the berth deck, to which the 1st Lieutenant repaired for the purpose of suppressing it. While superintending orders to this effect, he was struck by a man upon whom iron wires were about to be fixed. The noise of the melee sounded through the ship, and the officers, four from the wardroom and three from the stowage, rushed out, sword in hand, to the scene. A crowd having formed around it, was considered advisable to remove the man to the quarter-deck. The order for this purpose was greeted by loud huzzas, groans, and hisses, on the part of the crew, with a general rush from their hammocks.

At this time a baying pin was hurled towards the small band of officers who had mustered upon the berth deck, and struck a man, inflicting a severe wound in the American Navy, which was not threatened by a mutinous and insubordinate crew. It was then suggested that the officers should repair to the quarter-deck, and that the crew should be called to quarters; for the groans, hisses, and baying pins declared, in manifestations not to be mistaken, that the contagion of insubordination had spread to a dangerous and alarming extent.

The crew were called to quarters. This appeal to their sense of duty, we regret to learn, was met on their part by a shower of baying pins—some of which, in their transit, left the ‘whiff and wind’ upon the faces of the officers.

The call to quarters having been responded to by a volley of baying pins, the officers, armed only with their swords, and with the muskets of the crew, only five in number, and with unloaded muskets, it was in general consultation determined to send for the marine guard of the Pennsylvania to suppress the mutiny.

The crew remained below some minutes after the boat had pushed off from the Pennsylvania. An order was then given to man the starboard battery, and the men were ordered to fire. The crew, however, and then obeyed when those who manifested mutinous conduct were ironed.

IRISH PATRIOTS QUARRELING.—Mr. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, of the New York Nation, and Mr. M. D. Quibben, correspondent of the Dublin Irishman, quarrelled on Friday in Fulton street, New York, about some articles written by them respectively.—Mr. Doherty struck a blow, which was not returned.—A warrant was then issued to arrest Doherty for an assault.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—Wheeling, Nov. 24, 1849.—The Sheriff has just returned from Morganston, and brings the returns of the election. Haymonson, White, and Marshall, 155; Thompson's (Dem) majority, 150; Preston 217, Tyler 4, Barbour 86, Randolph 64, Marshall 155, Wetzel 82, Brook 4, Hancock 57. Haymonson's total majority, 66.

SPECIAL TERM.—Our Cumberland litigants will be glad to learn that Judge DICK, at the request of the Grand Jury, has appointed a Special Term of the Superior Court of Cumberland county, to be held on the 24th Monday of February next.

The great number of business on the docket, and the number of mistrials, new trials granted, and new cases, would probably occupy a perpetual session of Court.—North Carolinian.

A NEW TITLE.—The Washington Republic suggests that the style and title of the new King of Mexico should be, “His Majesty, Gallinipper the First.” A contemporary makes the further suggestion, that the Republic should be called, “Gallinipper the Second,” from the free way in which it has been bleeding the Treasury.

U. S. STEAMER POWHATTAN.—This magnificent steamship, now on the stocks at the Gosport Navy Yard, will be launched early in the spring. Her engines are in progress of construction at the Gosport Iron Works. Her boilers, now nearly completed, will weigh probably a quarter of a million pounds, and cost about one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, the cost of copper alone amounting to twenty thousand dollars. The following are her dimensions:

Length of keel.....	250 feet.
Length of hull.....	246 "
Breadth of beam.....	45 "
Breadth of gun deck.....	45 "
Depth of hold.....	72 "
Estimated displacement.....	4130 tons.

FORGERY.—A man named DANIEL NEWTON was arrested on Tuesday last on a charge of forgery. He offered a check for \$1,500 at the bank of Cape Fear and another at the same bank at the Bank of the State, with the names of D. MURPHY and D. NEWKIRK. After an examination before Col. J. T. MILLER, Magistrate of Police, he was fully committed for trial.—Commercial 29th.

The last Greensborough Patriot states that there has been One Hundred and Sixty Thousand dollars subscribed to the stock of the Central Railroad in the County of Guilford.

Biology on the President Polk.

We publish the concluding portion of the eloquent eulogy on the late Ex-President Polk, delivered in Nashville, Tenn., on the 1st instant, by A. O. P. NICHOLSON, Esq.:

In glancing the eye over the eventful administration of President Polk, the mind is arrested by two features in it, which stand out in bold relief—the Mexican war and the immense accessions of territory to our national domain.

Need I stop to calculate or measure the amount of national glory won by our gallant armies on the battle-fields of Mexico? The voice of a free people has already pronounced our eulogium. What corner of the earth, or what isle of the ocean, is so remote that it has not heard of Monterey—of Buena Vista—of Vera Cruz—of Cerro Gordo—of Contreras—of Chapultepec—of Molino del Rey? Each one of these names is a tower of strength, resplendent with the halo of our victories, on which the eyes of freedom's votaries throughout the world are gazing with longing admiration, and to which they look upon them and tremble. They are so many lofty bulwarks of national defence, whose bright beacons proclaim to crowned heads that our sacred honor can never be insulted with impunity. The exhibitions of moral and physical power displayed by our countrymen have dispelled a delusion under which foreign powers had long labored. They were ready to concede to our country the right of a free press, our homes and family altars, our power could set invasion at defiance, but they denied to us the capacity or the willingness to redress our wrongs, to avenge our insults, and to vindicate national honor, by seeking our enemies and meeting danger in a foreign land. Henceforth they will concede that, although we are a patient, long-suffering people, slow to anger and devoted to peace, yet that, in vindicating our national honor, our power is as terrible in prosecuting as in resisting an invasion.

This conviction, fastened upon the foreign mind by the memorable events of the Mexican war, will in future constitute our “shield and buckler” against insult or aggression, even more effectual than strong walls or frowning battlements. As the mind of the patriot runs over the catalogue of glorious achievements, his heart beats with quicker and stronger devotion to his country, and his bosom swells with a loftier pride in being an American citizen. He feels that in all the elements of national strength, national grandeur, and national glory, his country stands upon an elevation which it never before occupied. Whilst he sheds a tear to the memory of the gallant dead, whose bones are mouldering in a distant land, his heart overflows with gratitude to the patriotic wisdom of the statesman, and to the heroic courage and chivalry of the officers and soldiers who accomplished so much for their country.

But this is no more than the beginning of our national destiny—the mere rosy tints of the early dawn, bespeaking the transcendent, effulgence of the rising sun. The march of freedom's empire westward was bounded by the Rocky mountains. There sat the genius of Liberty on the craggy summit of this lofty battlement of nature, gazing down upon the broad Pacific, and anxious to bathe her feet in its smooth and peaceful waters. To the northwest lay Oregon, subject only to the laws of savage Indians and the usurping British. To the southwest lay New Mexico and California, in which Mexican despotism maintained a precarious dominion over the semi-barbarous tribes of mixed nations. To the southeast lay Texas, where freedom had erected her altar, but where Mexican infatuation was threatening to carry indiscriminate destruction and extermination. Four years ago, the march of freedom's empire westward was bounded by the Rocky mountains. 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